BookletChart™

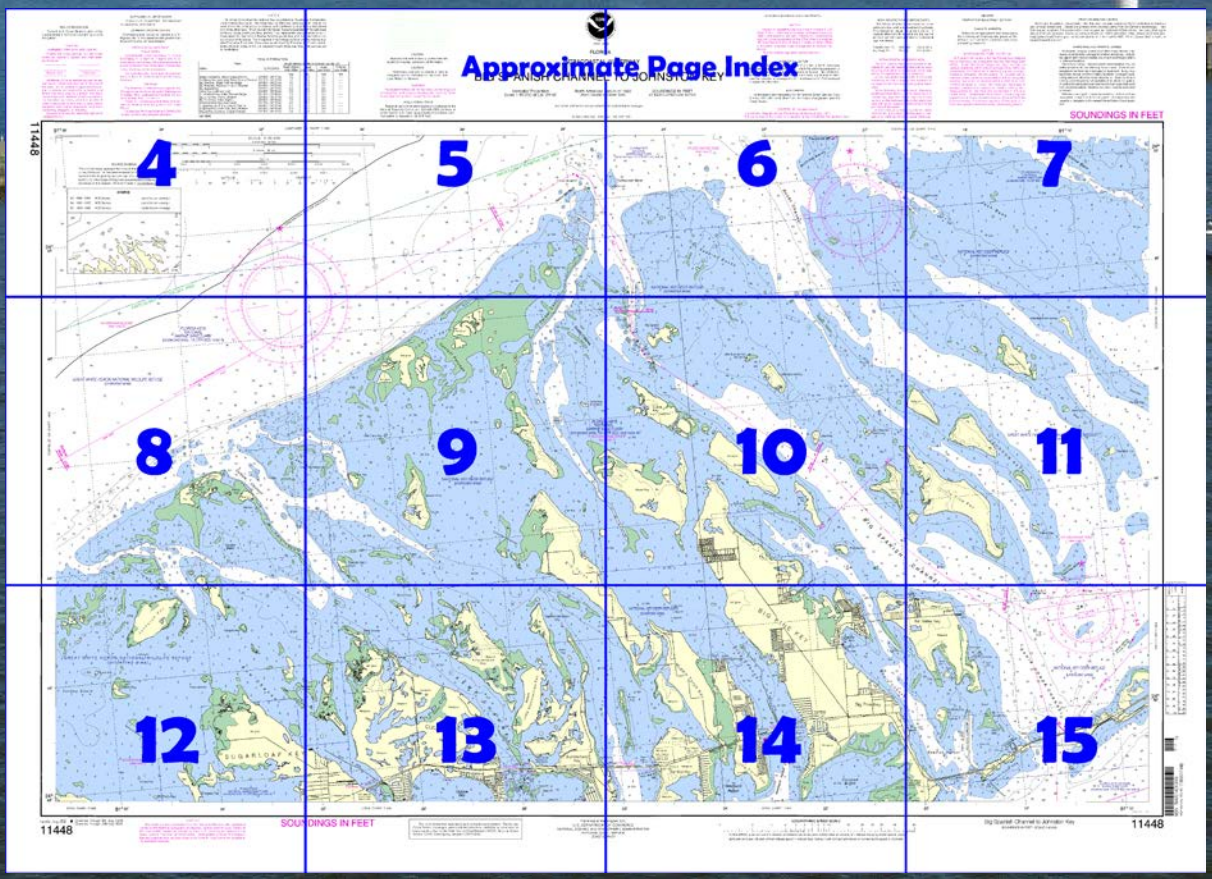
Intracoastal Waterway – Big Spanish Channel to Johnston Key

NOAA Chart 11448

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

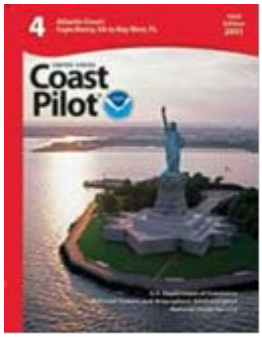
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11448.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Niles Channel, 18 miles westward of Sombrero Key Light, is the best channel from the Straits of Florida to the Gulf of Mexico between Bahia Honda Channel and Key West. The reported controlling depth, in April 1983, was 4 feet from Hawk Channel through Niles Channel and **Cudjoe Channel** to the Gulf. The south entrance to Niles Channel is marked by daybeacons, and the narrowest parts of the two channels are marked by private stakes. The fixed highway bridge crossing Niles Channel has a clearance of 40 feet. The approach spans of the former highway bridge immediately southward are used as fishing piers; the piers extend 10 feet into either side of the navigation channel and are marked on the channelward ends by lights. Caution should be exercised to avoid pilings on the north side of the bridge. A rocky shoal extends northward from about 350 yards from the bridge. A daybeacon marks the shoal at the north and south ends.

Big Spanish Channel to Key West, north of Florida Keys.–The northern alternate route of the Intracoastal Waterway leads northwestward from Bahia Honda through **Big Spanish Channel**, to Harbor Key Bank, thence along the north side of the Florida Keys to Northwest Channel, thence to Key West. In April 1983, it was reported that the controlling depth for this route was 2 feet. Numerous submerged pilings are also in this channel. Local knowledge is advised.

At **Mile 1214.2A**, the waterway passes through a crooked channel marked by daybeacons southwest of **Big Spanish Key**. Caution should be exercised in this shoal area. Northward of the key the color of the water is a good indication of the channel location.

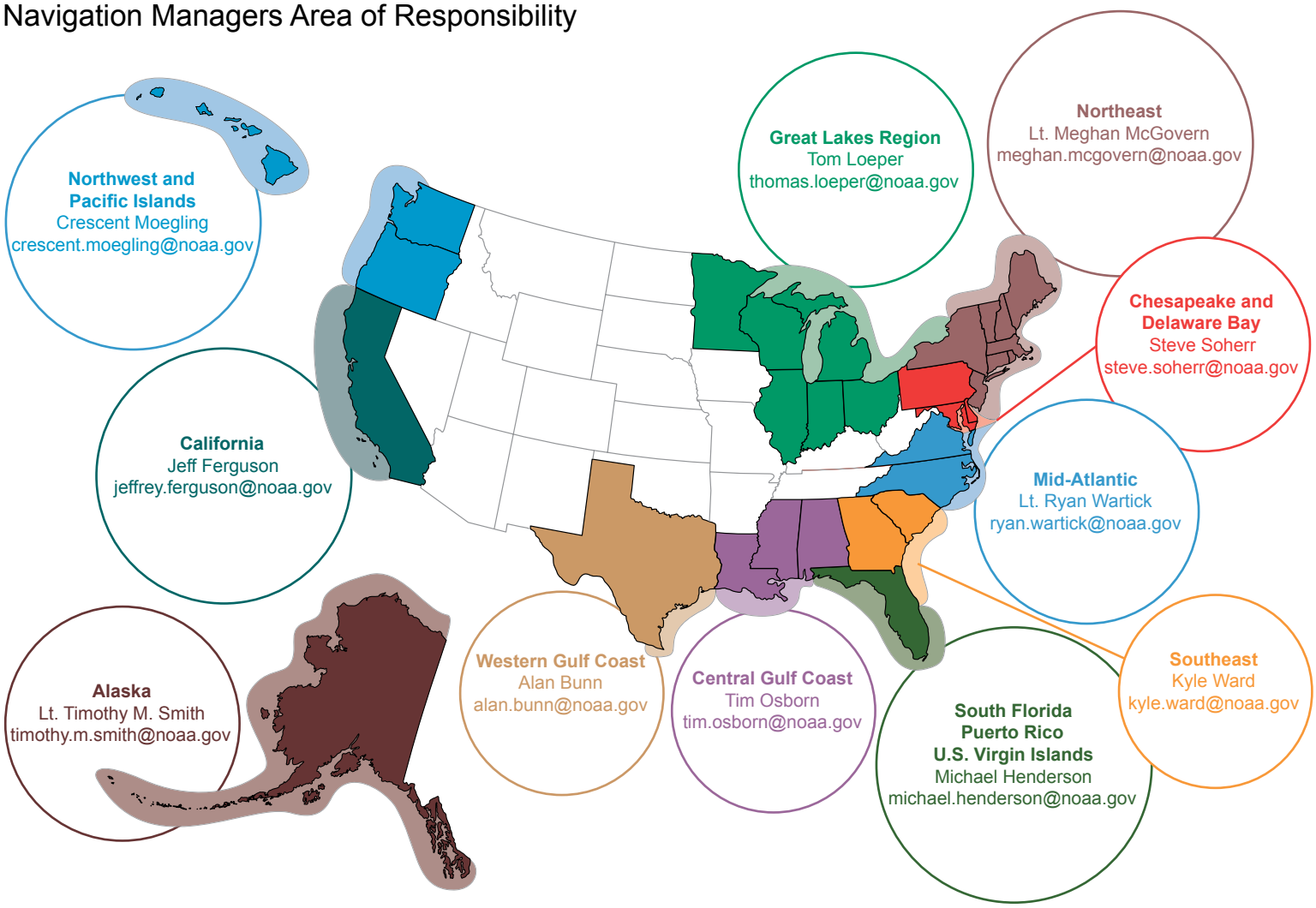
At **Harbor Key Bank Light 45**, Mile 1218.3A, the waterway enters the Gulf of Mexico, turns westward and follows a course of 246° for about 28 miles to the lighted bell buoy at the entrance to **Northwest Channel**, **Mile 1251.1A**. A course closer to the Florida Keys should not be attempted because the landmarks are difficult to identify and the bottom inside the 18-foot contour rises abruptly.

Use charts **11442** and **11441** westward of Johnston Key to Northwest Channel, thence to **Key West**, **Mile 1260.3A**. Northwest Channel and Key West are described in chapter 11.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Miami	Commander 7th CG District Miami, FL	(305) 415-6800

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

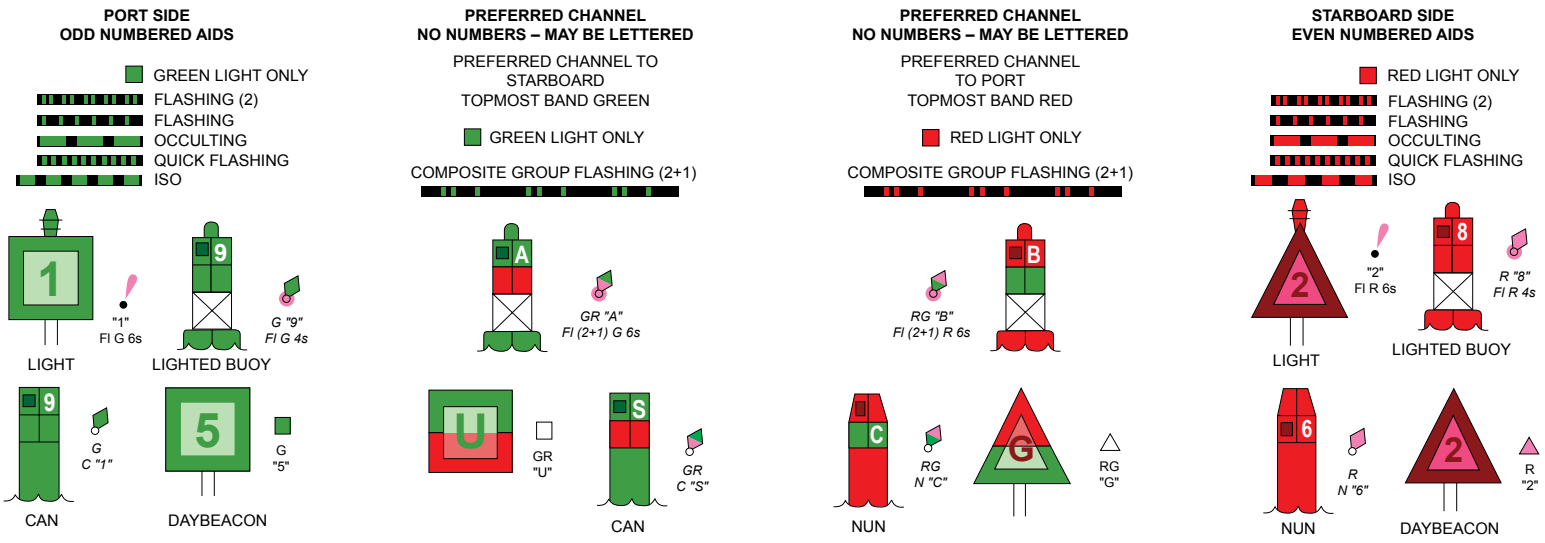


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

11448

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

OVERHEAD POWER CABLES

Overhead power cables run parallel to U.S. Highway No. 1. All clearances are greater than those of the charted fixed bridges.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Norfolk, VA to Fort Pierce FL; 10 feet Fort Pierce, FL to Miami FL; 7 feet Miami, FL to Cross Bank, Florida Bay.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

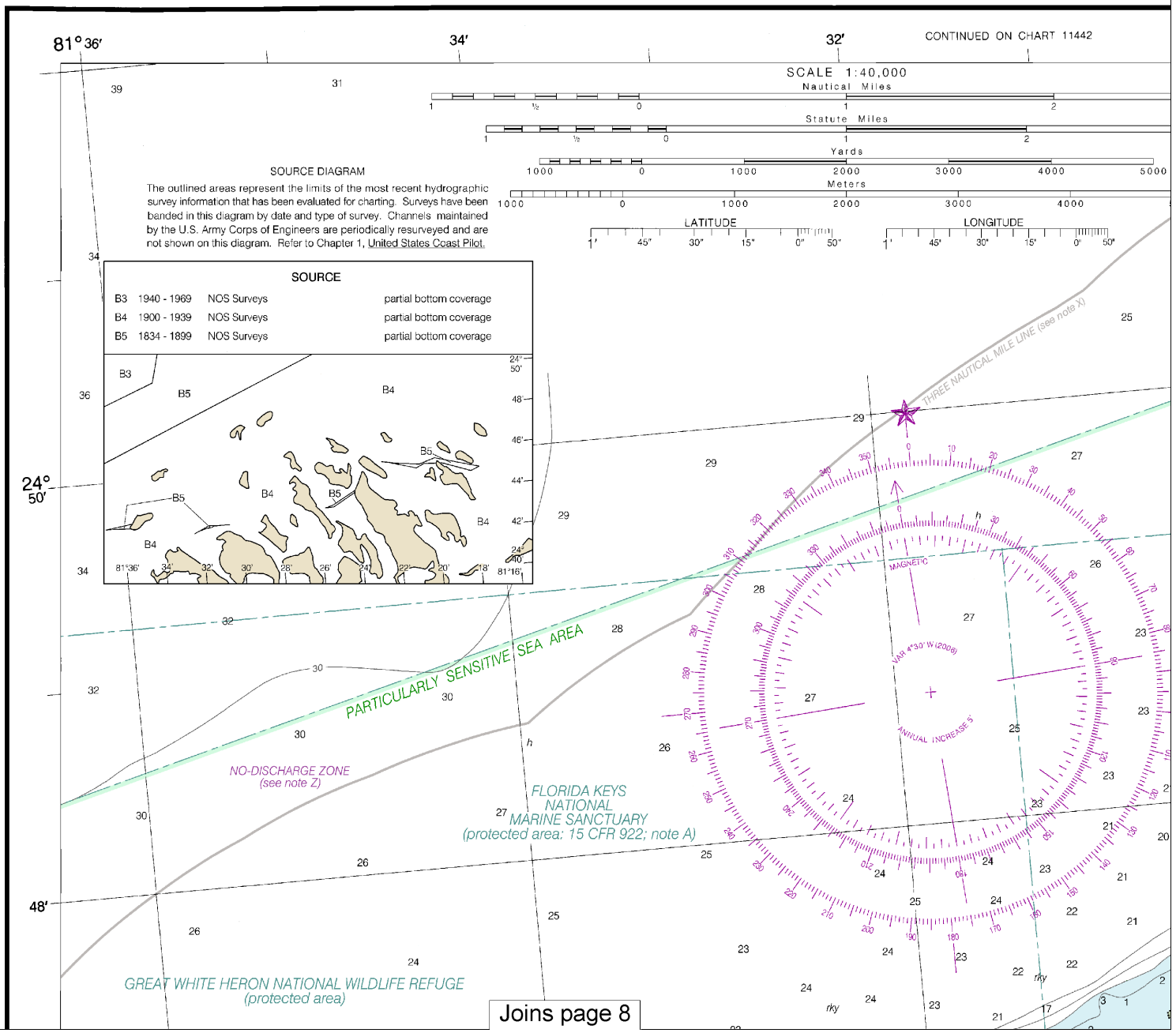
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Bahia Honda Key, Bahia Honda Channel	(24°39'N / 81°17'W)	1.5	1.3	0.1	--.--
No Name Key (east side) Bahia Honda Channel	(24°42'N / 81°19'W)	1.2	0.9	0.2	--.--
Big Pine Key, Bogie Channel Bridge	(24°42'N / 81°21'W)	1.2	1.0	0.2	--.--
Big Pine Key, Newfound Harbor Channel	(24°39'N / 81°23'W)	1.5	1.3	0.1	--.--
Big Spanish Key	(24°47'N / 81°25'W)	3.3	3.0	0.4	--.--
Howe Key (northwest end)	(24°46'N / 81°26'W)	2.8	2.6	0.3	--.--
Summerland Key, Niles Channel Bridge	(24°40'N / 81°26'W)	1.3	1.0	0.1	--.--
Big Torch Key, Harbor Channel	(24°44'N / 81°27'W)	2.8	2.5	0.3	--.--
Big Torch Key, Niles Channel	(24°42'N / 81°26'W)	1.2	0.9	0.2	--.--
Knockemdown Key (north end)	(24°43'N / 81°29'W)	2.4	2.1	0.3	--.--
Cudjoe Key (north end), Kemp Channel	(24°42'N / 81°30'W)	2.7	2.5	0.3	--.--
Sugarloaf Key (north end), Bow Channel	(24°42'N / 81°33'W)	2.3	2.0	0.2	--.--
Sawyer Key (outside), Cudjoe Channel	(24°46'N / 81°34'W)	2.6	2.4	0.1	--.--

(Jun 2006)



Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

Yards

See Note on page 5.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

FLORIDA

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

BIG SPANISH CHANNEL TO JOHNS

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

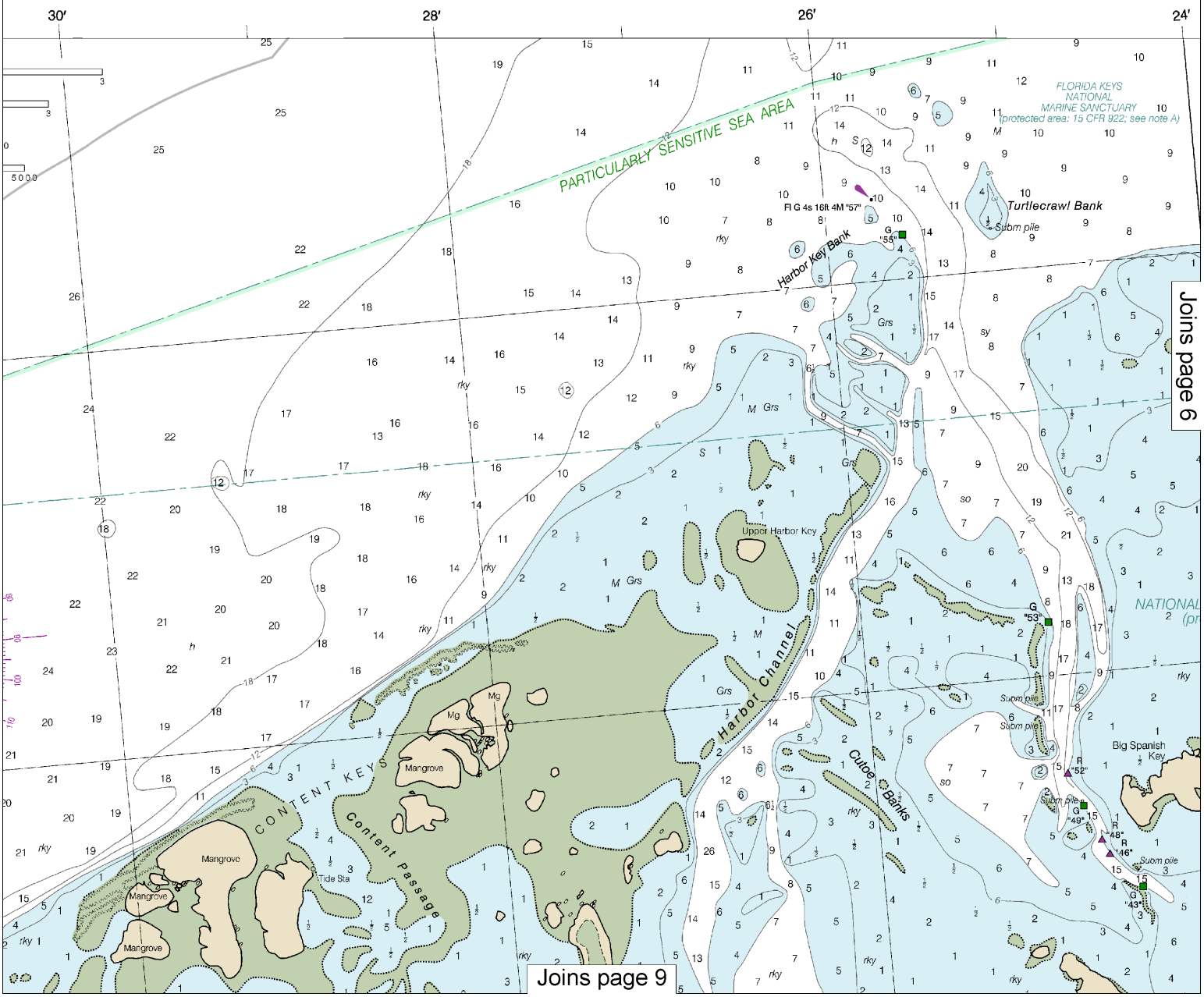
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 24°45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDI
AT MEAN LO

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Formerly C&Gs 859, 1st Ed., Apr. 1959 KAPP 326



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

FLORIDA

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

I CHANNEL TO JOHNSTON KEY

n
24°45'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Formerly C&Gs 859, 1st Ed., Apr. 1959 KAPP 326

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

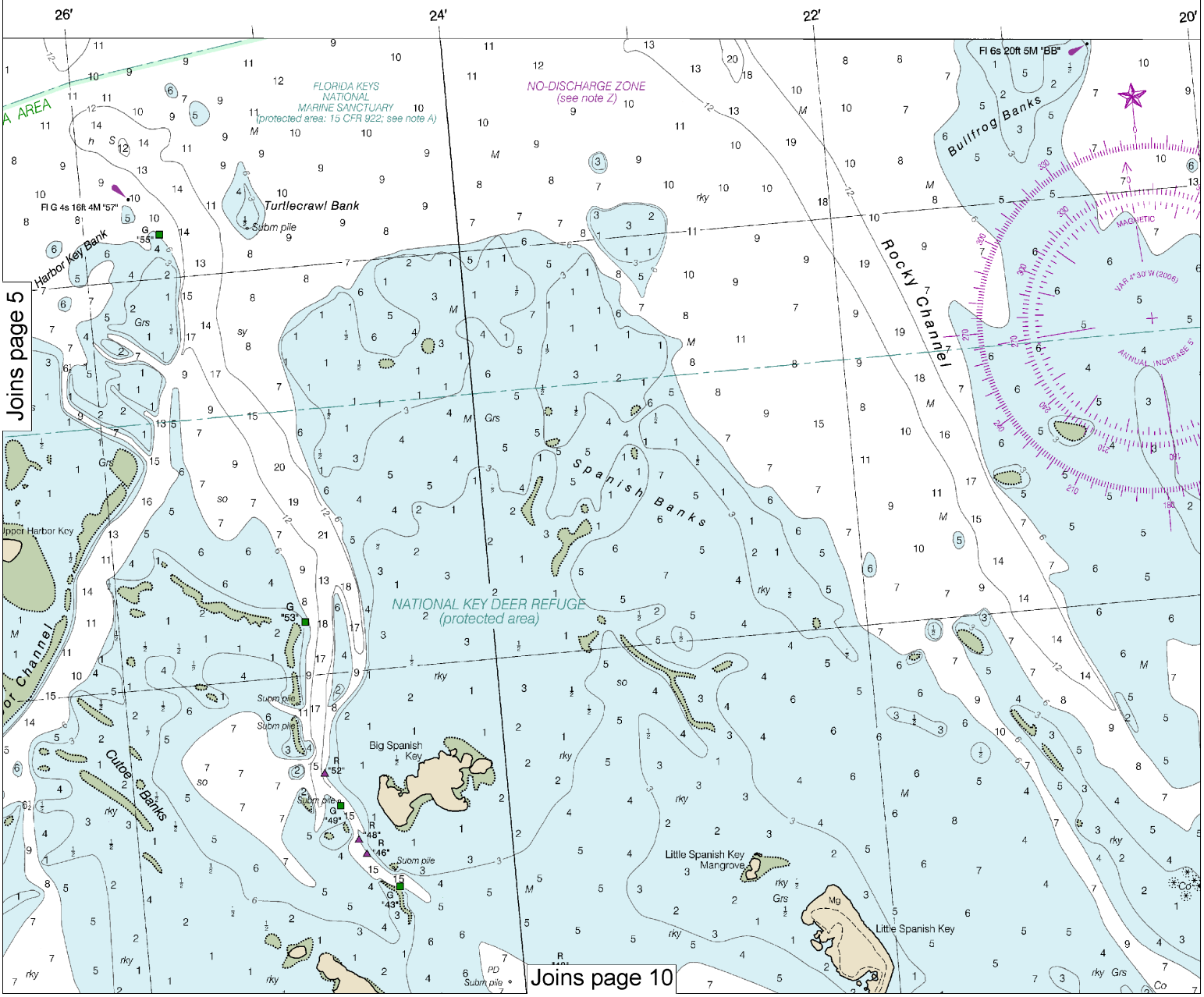
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.511" northward and 0.703" eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.45 MHz
Key West, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

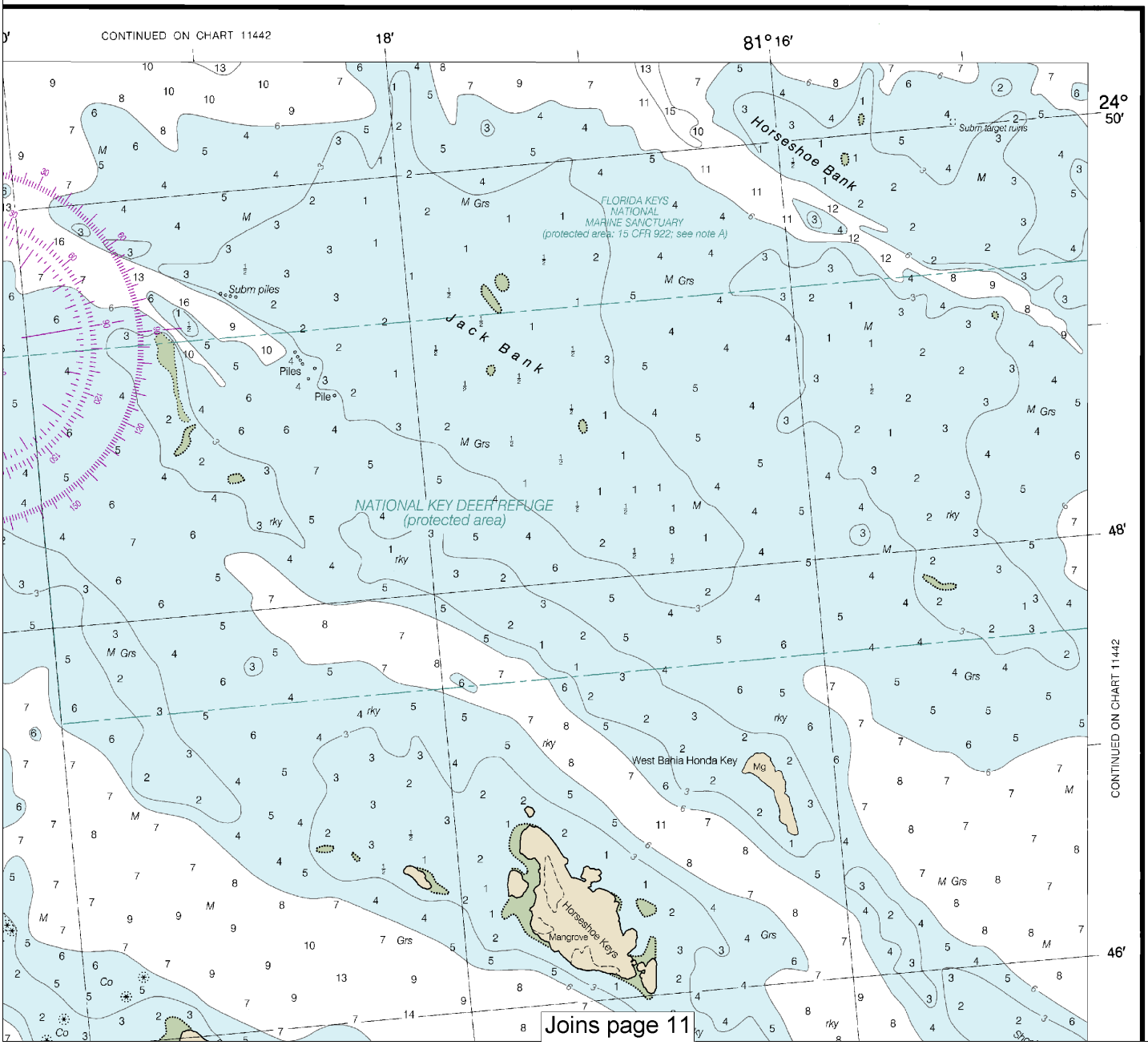
HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

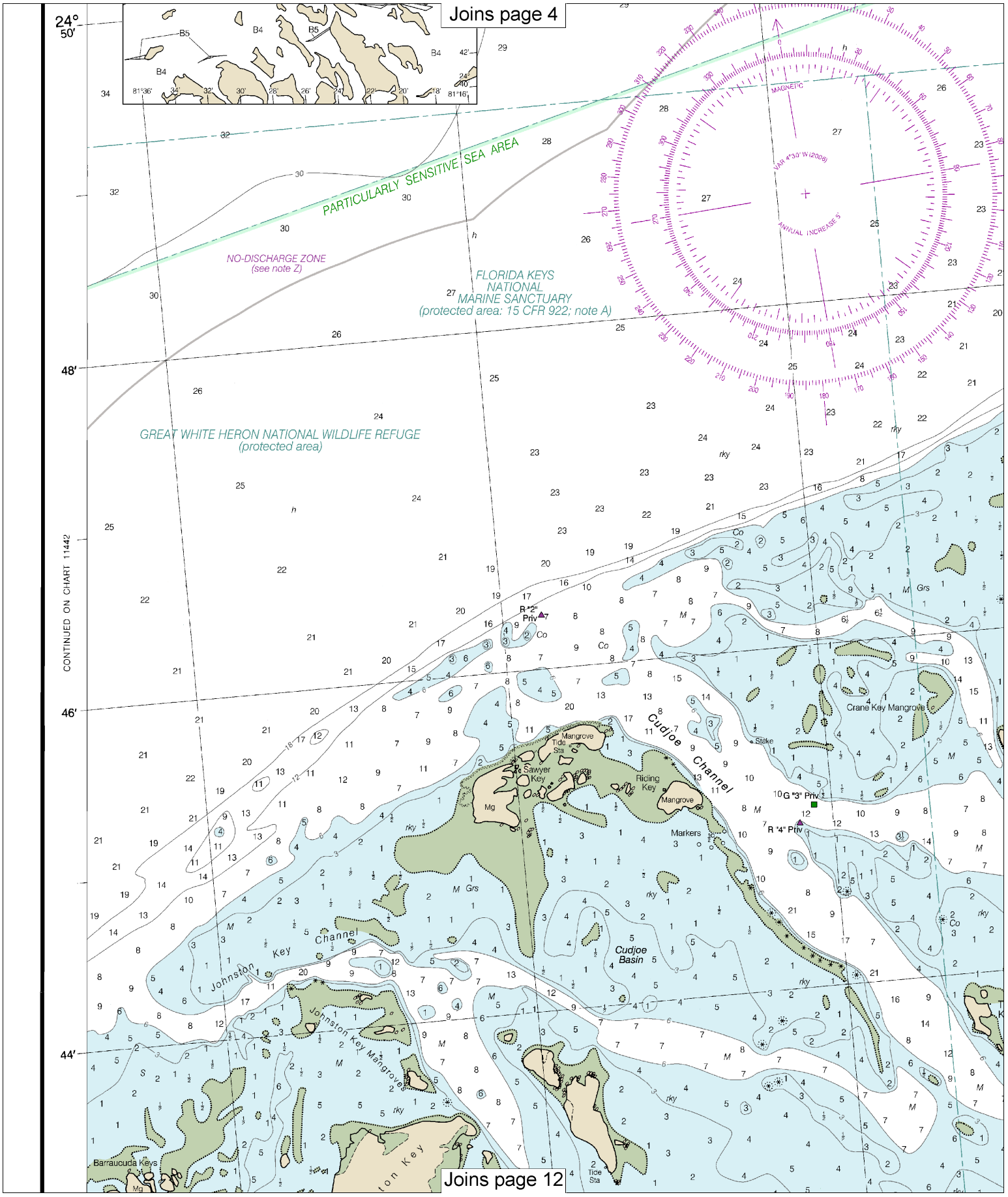
SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Joins page 11

hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Last Correction: 2/4/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 2416 (6/14/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

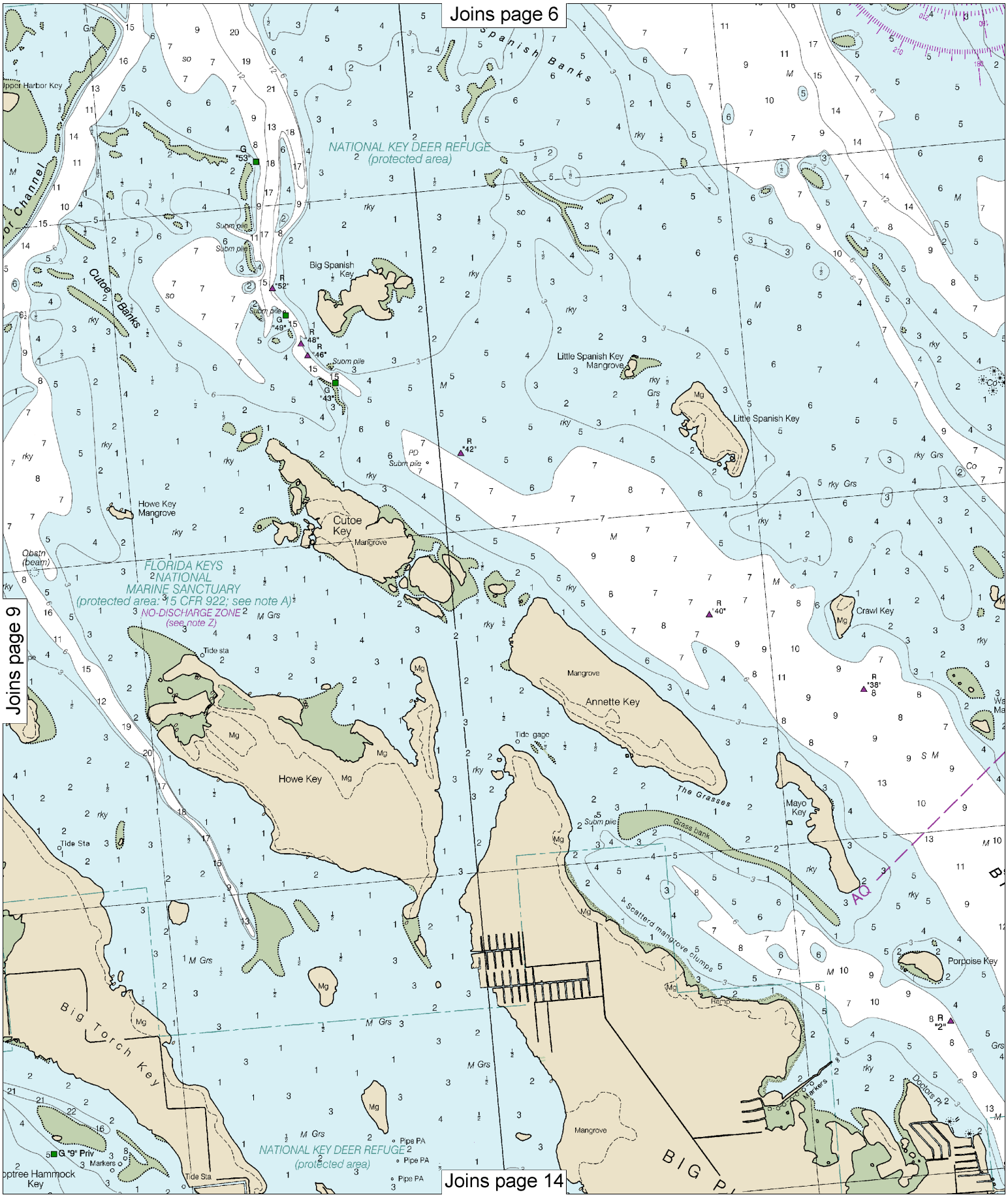
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Upper Harbor Key
Harbor Channel
CONTENT KEY
Content Passage
Cutoe Banks
Big Spanish Key
Mangrove
Tide Sta
Water Keys
Howe Key
Mangrove
Cutoe Key
Obstn (beam)
FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
Subm pile
Little Crane Key
Crane Key
NATIONAL KEY DEER REFUGE
(protected area)
Raccoon Key
Howe Key
Torch Key
Mangroves
Big Torch Key
Hurricane Key
Tarpon Belly Keys
Budd Keys
Toptree Hammock Key
Markers
Pipe
M Grs
Grs
Mg
rky



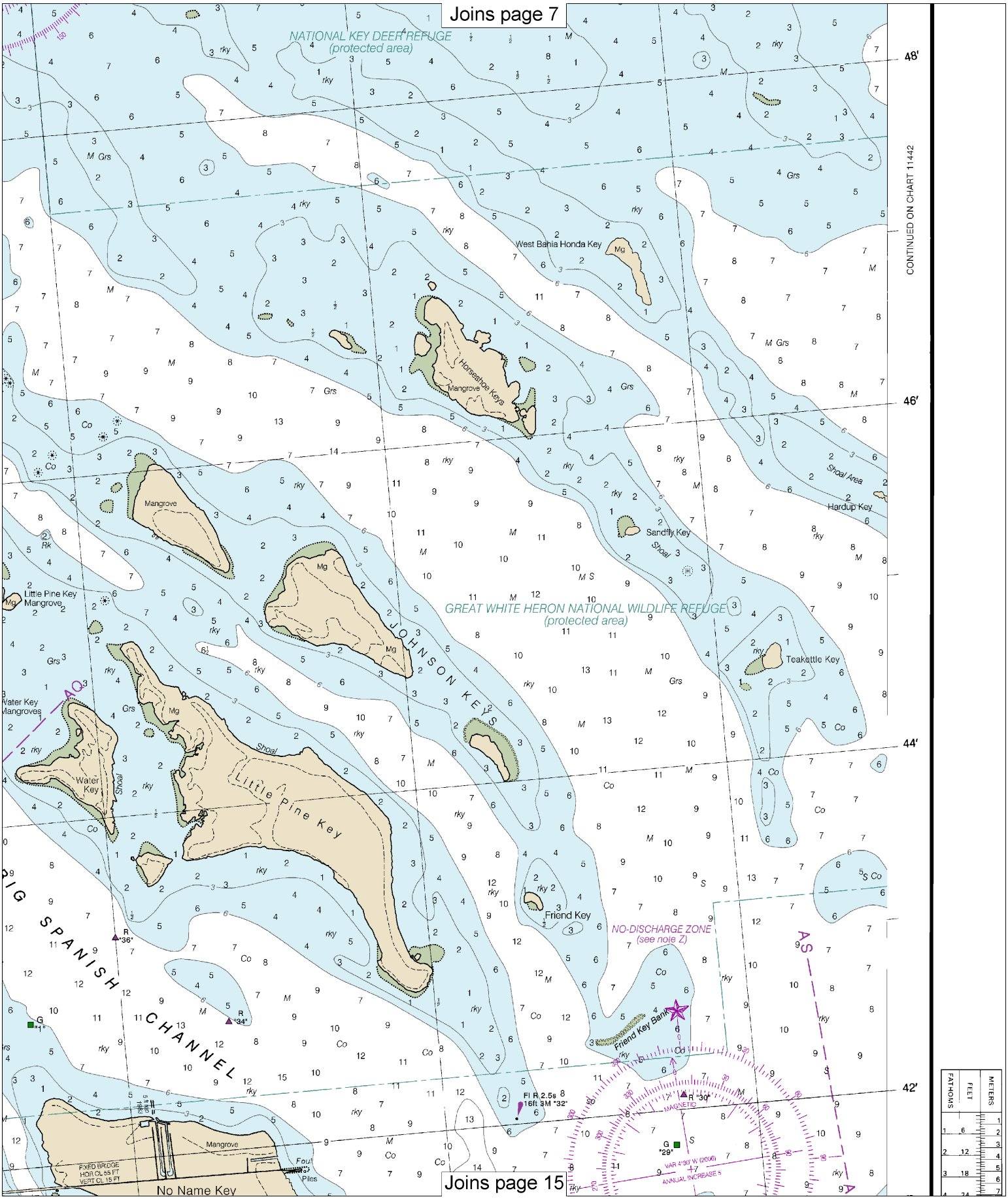
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

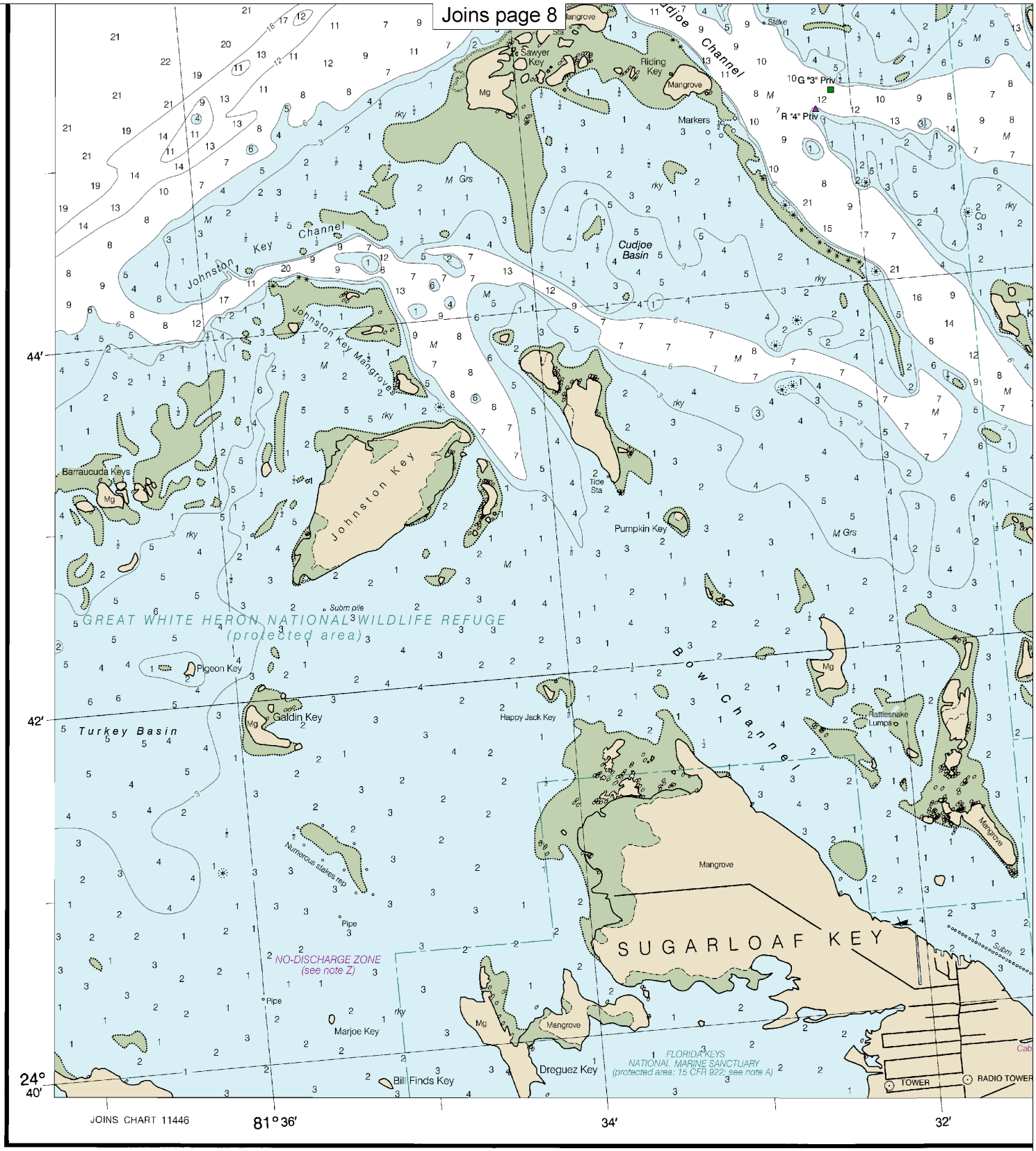
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
NATIONAL KEY DEER REFUGE
(protected area)
48'
CONTINUED ON CHART 11442
West Bahia Honda Key
Mg
Horseshoe Keys
Mangrove
46'
Grs
M Grs
Co
Rk
Shoal Area
Hardup Key
Sandfly Key
Shoal
Mangrove
Little Pine Key
Mangrove
Mg
JOHNSON KEYS
GREAT WHITE HERON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(protected area)
Teakettle Key
Water Key
Mangroves
AQ
Water Key
Shoal
Little Pine Key
44'
S Co
Friend Key
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
AS
Friend Key Bank
SPANISH
CHANNEL
R "36"
G "1"
R "34"
Fl R 2.5s 8
16ft 3M "32"
R "30"
G "29"
MAGNETIC
VAR 4°30' W (2006)
ANNUAL INCREASE 5
42'
Mangrove
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 55 FT
VERT CL 15 FT
Fouled
Piles
No Name Key
Joins page 15
FATHOMS
FEET
METERS



15th Ed., Aug. 2006

11448

Last Correction: 2/4/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 2416 (6/14/2016), NM: 2716 (7/2/2016)

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOUNDINGS

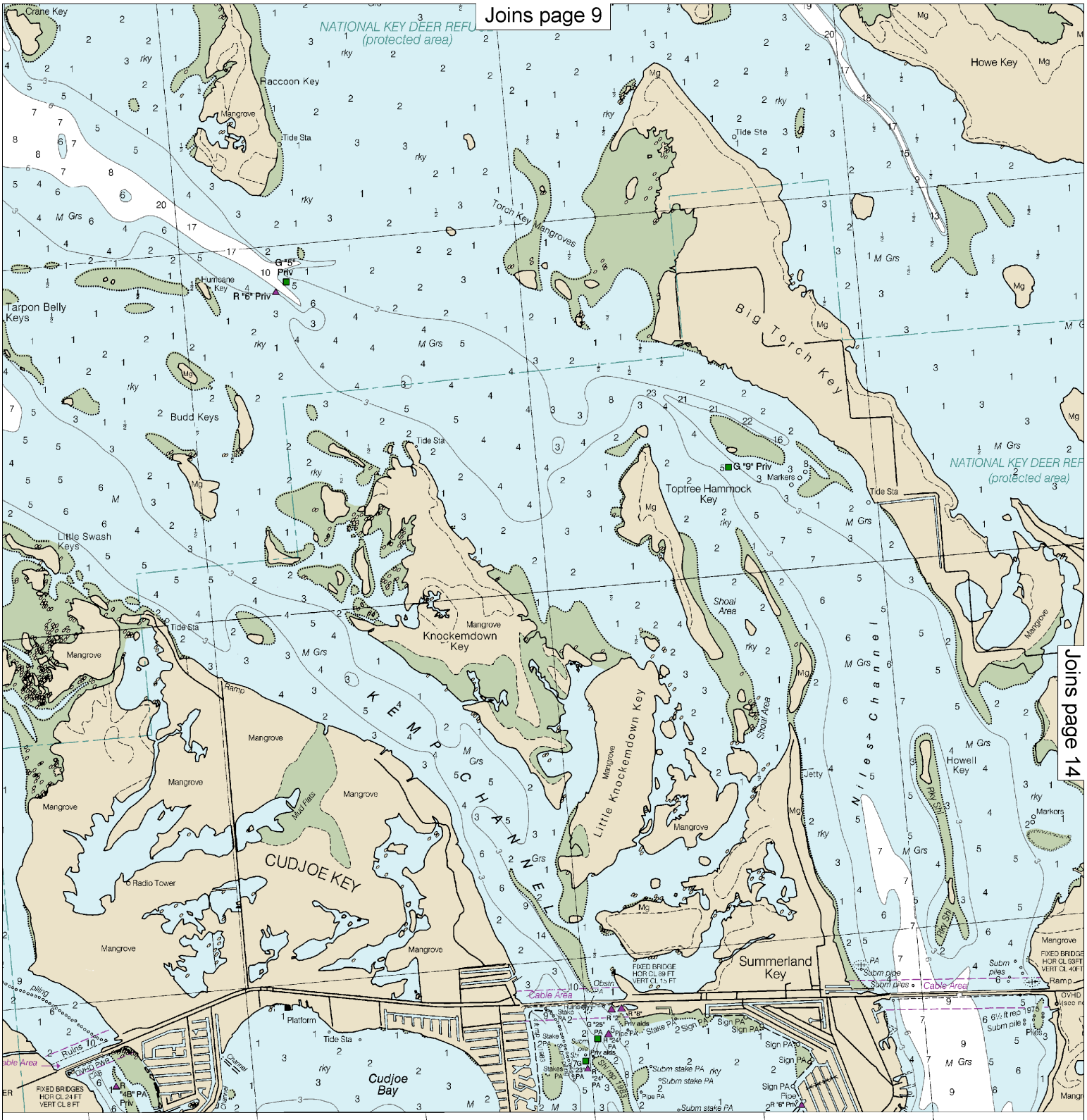
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



S IN FEET

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

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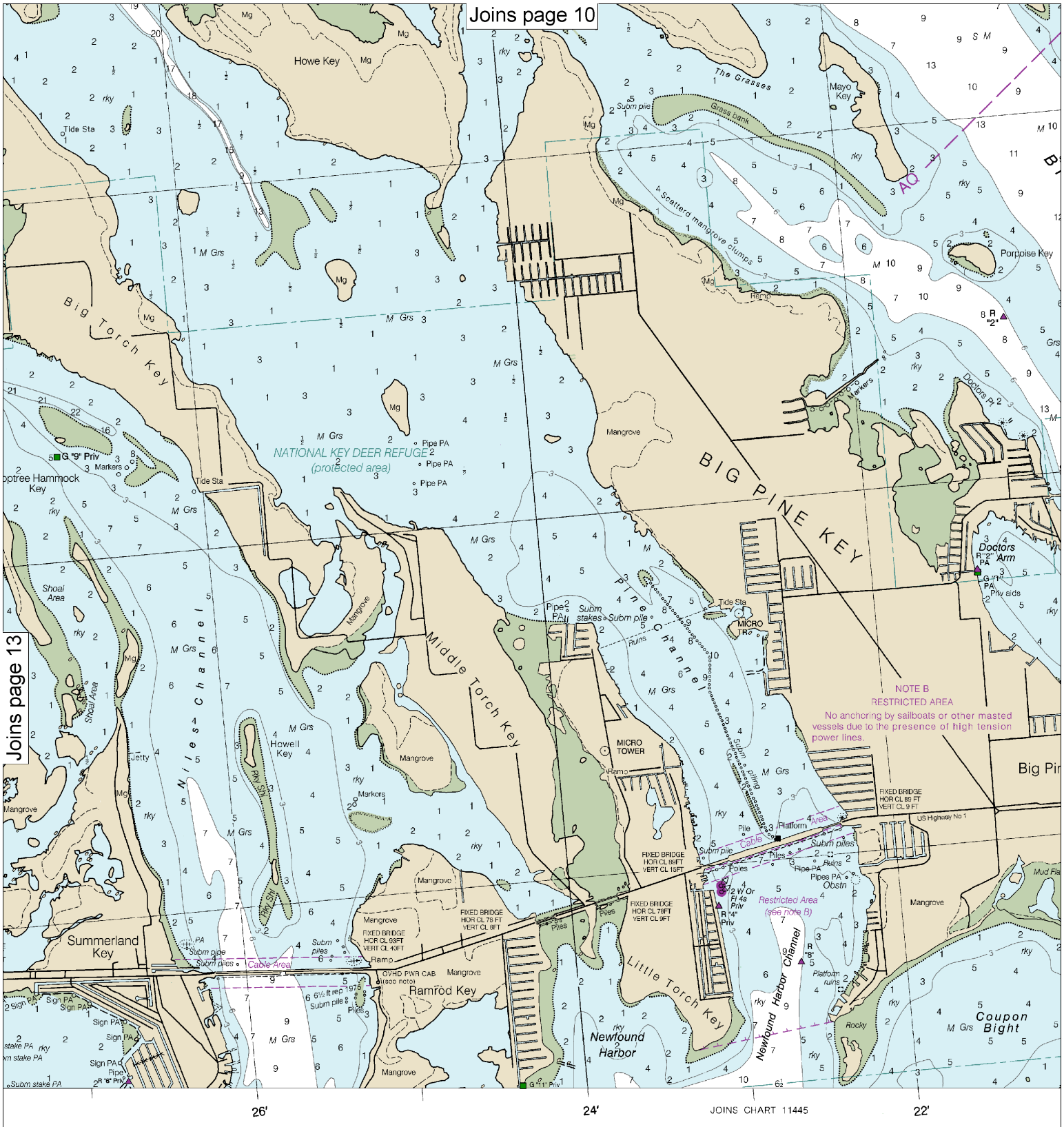
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

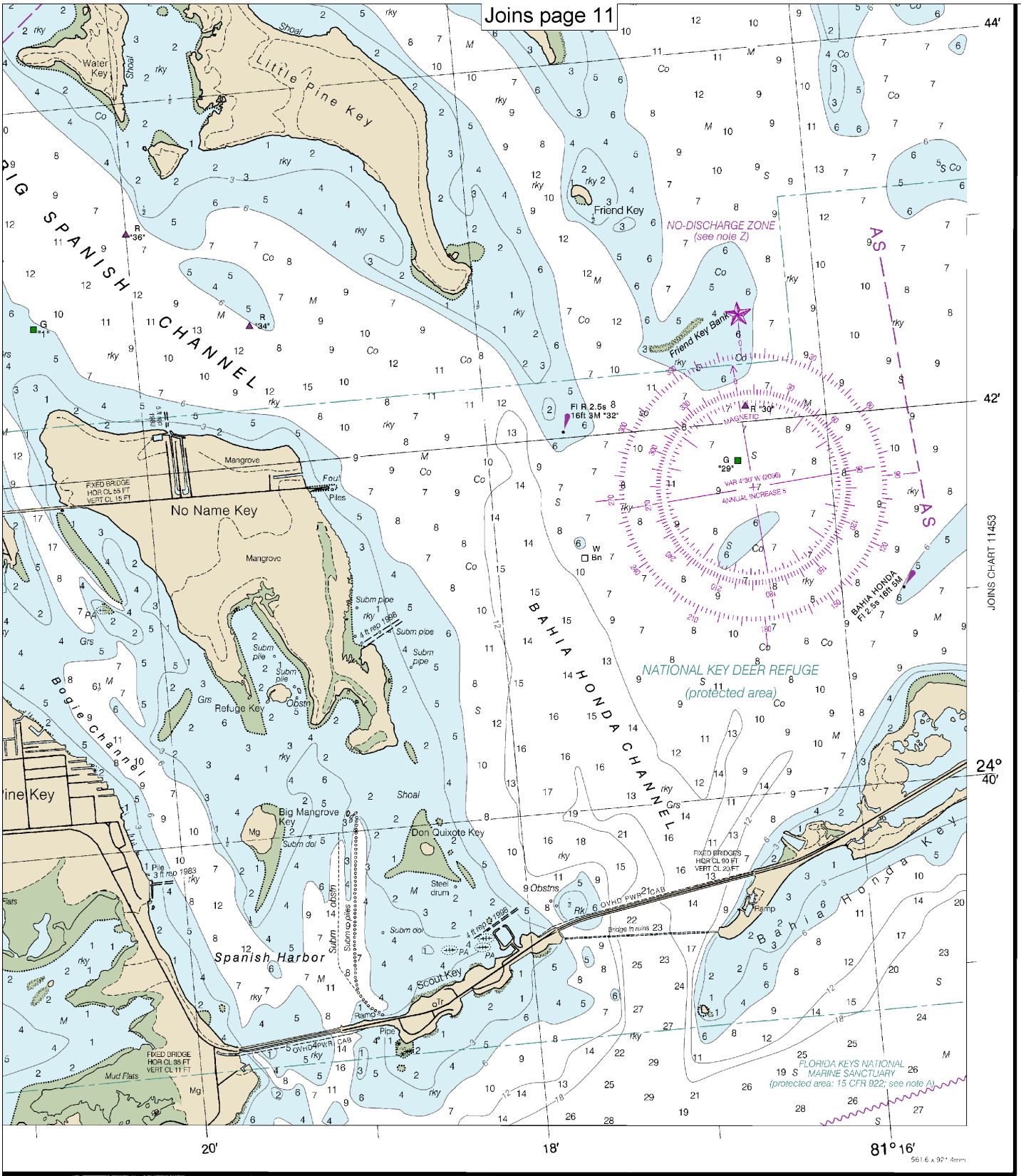
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



Big Spanish Channel to Johnston Key

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11448

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker